

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the City of Malden. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2003.

Residents of the City of Malden

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2003, there were 115,896 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 0.8% (868) of these admissions reside in the City of Malden.¹ **Please note that these statistics represent only admissions, and can represent a figure larger than the actual number of individuals.** In FY 2003, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from the City of Malden reported the following characteristics:

- 66.3%% (576) were male and 33.6% (292) were female.
- 63.48% (551) were between the ages of 21-39.
- 85.4% (742) were white non-Latino, 5.3% (46) were black non-Latino, 4% (35) were Latino, and 5.1% (45) were other racial categories.
- 71.6% (622) were never married, 12.4% (108) were married, and 15.9% (138) reported not to be married now.
- 23.7% (206) had less than high school education, 57.9% (503) completed high school, and 18.3% (159) had more than high school education.
- 25.3% (220) were employed.
- 10.9% (95) were homeless.
- 24.6% (214) had prior mental health treatment.

Primary Substance of Use

At admission clients identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the City of Malden.

| Table 1 | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Primary Drug by District and State FY 2003 | | | | | |
| | Alcohol | Heroin | Marijuana | Cocaine | Crack |
| City | 31% | 45% | 3% | 4% | 1% |
| State | 43% | 38% | 6% | 4% | 4% |

Substances Used in Past Year

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

¹ To protect client confidentiality, statistics representing clients under 18 years of age have been omitted from this fact sheet.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, as well as the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

| Table 2 Number of admissions Reporting Substance Used: FY 1995 – FY 2003 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-----|
| City of Malden | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Alcohol | Marijuana | Cocaine | Crack | Heroin | IDU |
| FY '96 | 670 | 483 | 207 | 217 | 164 | 225 | 146 |
| FY '97 | 682 | 531 | 198 | 186 | 107 | 220 | 153 |
| FY '98 | 759 | 569 | 194 | 225 | 103 | 277 | 174 |
| FY '99 | 726 | 518 | 200 | 195 | 92 | 279 | 205 |
| FY '00 | 659 | 443 | 182 | 189 | 85 | 266 | 199 |
| FY '01 | 674 | 444 | 159 | 163 | 59 | 288 | 203 |
| FY '02 | 874 | 524 | 185 | 193 | 61 | 451 | 284 |
| FY '03 | 868 | 501 | 196 | 218 | 83 | 433 | 308 |

Heroin and Injection Drug Use

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the City of Malden and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

